





John S. Hayward, Editor.  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1846.  
WHIG NOMINATION.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**DAVE BRONSON.**  
For Congress.  
Perobot and Piscataquis  
SANDFORD KINGSBURY of Kingsbury  
Cumberland JOSIAH S. LITTLE, of Portland

Penobscot, GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Cumberland, WILLIAM C. HAMMATT,  
Kennebec, ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.  
Piscataquis, NICHOLAS HALL,  
Cumberland, PAUL RANDALL,  
Kennebec, SHAS BLAKE,  
Piscataquis, WM. P. DOUGHTY,  
Cumberland, JOSEPH HAKER,  
Kennebec, LEVERETT LUTHEROP,  
Piscataquis, ISAAC W. HEDGECOCK,  
Cumberland, H. W. SNOW,  
Kennebec, County Attorney  
HENRY CARRIER,  
Piscataquis, To Attorney  
H. NEW V. POOR,  
Cumberland, ROYAL LINCOLN,  
Kennebec, DANIEL PIKE,  
Piscataquis, GEORGE W. SAWYER,  
Cumberland, For County Commissioners  
S. SAMUEL HUTMAN,  
Kennebec, J. S. JEWETT,  
Piscataquis, DANIEL MARSON,  
Cumberland, P. H. GILMAN,  
Kennebec, HIRSH STACEY,  
Piscataquis, JOHN H. RICE,  
Cumberland, For Clerk of the Courts  
ISAAC S. WHITMAN,  
Kennebec, EPHRAIM CLINT,  
Piscataquis, For Register of Deeds  
ISAAC S. WHITMAN,  
Kennebec, SAMUEL SMALL,  
Piscataquis, ALANSON STARKS,  
Cumberland, RICHARD A. RICE,  
Piscataquis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
WILL address the people at Bangor on  
Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.  
At Exeter (Shaw's Corner) on THURSDAY  
Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.  
At Dover, on FRIDAY, Aug. 21st, at 2 o'clock  
P. M.  
At Lincoln Saturday Aug. 22

REMOVED.  
The Whig and Courier Office has been  
removed to the spacious Room in the  
second story of the Kenduskeag Market.

Workmen Remember  
that Mr. Lewis the Democratic Chairman of the  
Senate Committee on Finance during the debate  
on the 1st Bill stated that the 8th and 9th sec-  
tions were both of them substantially COPIES  
OF A BRITISH TREATY made in 1793.  
That Mr. Lewis in Alabama when asked where  
the copy was to get sent, replied: "Easy  
enough to get sent. I will send it to you  
in a box of goods made at home. We shall derive  
a revenue of \$100,000, and need not import  
LIVE LIVES AS MANY AS WE NOW  
DO."

Remember these things.  
(New York Times)  
A Short Time.  
There is comparatively a short time, in which  
to make preparation for the approaching elec-  
tion. The election involves issues which inter-  
est every man in the community. The country  
is in a peculiar position. Politics have assumed  
new, and to the free States, an alarming char-  
acter. Slavery has, previous to the administra-  
tion of James K. Polk, been content, in a quiet  
and silent way, to have influence in the general  
government, at the same time insisting only  
upon the maintenance of slavery as a State in-  
stitution. The open and bold stand taken on  
the subject of slavery in the correspondence of  
Messrs. Upshur and Calhoun, causing so little  
excitement in the free States, the slave holding  
antagonists were emboldened to take a decisive  
stand in the Baltimore Convention for a trial  
of strength against the free States. The issue  
there nearly caused that convention to break  
up in confusion. But such overtures were at length  
made to the Representatives in that body from  
the free States, as to induce them to yield to  
the demands of imperious and self confident  
slavery, even at the sacrifice of the rights of the  
people and States which they represented—  
This dough faced submission was followed by  
cheat and fraud, and the people, through di-  
vided councils, consummated the enormous ag-  
gression by electing the nominees of that slave  
controlled convention.

The result of this success on the part of the  
slave interest gave them fresh courage and the  
consequence has been the annexation of Texas—  
a War with Mexico for the acquisition of more  
territory—the entrance into Congress of two  
Senators and two Representatives pledged to  
the slave interest, and through these the de-  
struction of the Tariff—a change in the com-  
mercial policy of the country—a disregard and  
an abandonment of the interests of labor—the  
establishment of a financial policy by means of  
the sub treasury, designed to interfere with the  
business and prosperity of the free States—  
These measures now imposed upon the country  
are to be maintained, we are told, by the in-  
crease of slave States just as fast as may be  
necessary.

The question then comes home to the boom  
and the business of all voters in the free  
States, whether they are willing to yield up all  
their rights and all their interests at the bidding  
of the turbulent and unreasonable slave interest.  
This is the issue, in no small degree, in the ap-  
proaching State election in Maine. It is no a  
issue sought by the people of the free States, but  
forced upon them with no little of defiance from  
the South.

The slaveocracy of the country, with a few  
millions of the public money in the hands of the  
president in the way of patronage, believe most  
confidently that they can control the leaders of  
localism in the free States and that the  
leaders, with any issue even this of entire  
abdication to slavery, can carry their party—  
Are they right in this conclusion? Is it to re-  
sist in Democracy which demands this  
sacrifice of the rights of the free States to the  
slave States? No. Every man who loves free-  
dom and respects his political rights, should  
be ready to meet the issue now before the coun-  
try and settle it in favor of freedom. There is not  
an eminent American Republicanism in bar.

money with the iron rule—slavery. If the issue  
now before the people—thrust upon them  
their notice, through their apathy, be suffered to  
go in favor of slavery, the people do not meet free-  
dom. They can, by the written ballot, maintain  
freedom and keep back the onward tide of slave  
aggression. It is their duty as freemen, as  
Americans, as men, to do this. More impor-  
tant is it that this issue be settled in favor of  
the rights of the free, than that party, no mat-  
ter how loved, be victorious. Up, fellow citi-  
zens—speak while you may, and speak as you  
ought, by the ballot, through which alone you  
can be heard by those who need to hear, and  
to heed your will.

Hon. J. P. Hale's Address.  
The address of Mr. Hale to the people to day  
will be delivered at Rev. Mr. Pomroy's church.  
He comes to the people of Maine on the invita-  
tion of several of our Democratic citizens to  
speak out the convictions of a true hearted inde-  
pendent minded man, upon subjects which  
greatly concern the welfare of the people. We  
feel interested for the spread of truth, come from  
what quarter it may and we believe Mr. Hale  
means to speak the truth fearlessly and we there-  
fore hope he will have a large audience. Let  
our citizens generally give an attentive ear to  
what he may say. Some efforts it is said have  
been made to prevent people from going to hear,  
but all such efforts betray a fear of the truth,  
and should be viewed with suspicion and re-  
jected with scorn. This claims to be a free coun-  
try and let every man be free to hear and then  
judge with candor.

The British Party  
The Montreal Courier, of the 5th inst. refer-  
ring to the passage of McKay's bill for the en-  
couragement of British Manufacturers, says,  
"as Englishmen we are of course pleased that  
the tariff is abolished, as taken in conjunction  
with the abolition of our Corn Laws, it will  
open an immense market for us, but if we were  
Americans we should certainly be tariff men."

The Maine Association of the New Church  
will be held at Portland on Friday the 28th,  
day of August instant to continue two days.  
The Swedenborg Association, auxiliary to  
the London Swedenborg Association, having for  
its object the dissemination of Swedenborg's  
scientific works will hold its annual meeting at  
the same place on one of those days, at which an  
address is expected will be delivered by Professor  
Bush.

Our thanks are due to Col. Maxwell, con-  
ductor on the Eastern Railroad, to Capt. See-  
more, clerk of the Steamer Governor, and to  
Jerome & Co's Express for lots of New York,  
Boston, and Salem papers, received yesterday.  
Ten hours in advance of the mail. These gen-  
tlemen contribute so liberally that we have es-  
tablished a Bulletin board in the Commercial  
Reading Room connected with this office upon  
which intelligence conveyed to us by them will  
be placed as soon as received.

The Sons of Temperance in this city will  
celebrate the anniversary of the establishment  
of the order in this city by a public meeting  
this evening at Cynosure Hall. Arrangements  
have been made for several addresses and other  
appropriate exercises, and a full attendance of  
all is expected.

We understand that the gallery of Rev.  
Mr. Pomroy's Church will be reserved for the  
women to listen to the address of Hon. J. P.  
Hale, to day.

Prates in the East Indies.  
Accounts from Singapore to the 28th May, re-  
port that the Dutch war schooner Chamblon, on  
her way to Mintoa, had been captured by pri-  
ates, and sunk off the coast of Banka, all hands  
being killed. The pirates consisted of forty boats,  
each containing six men, and each boat armed  
with a long gun. The pirates afterwards landed  
upon the Island of Banka, and sacked a vil-  
lage, killing all who offered any resistance, and  
then re-embarked, carrying with them some  
men, women and children as slaves—also some  
treasures and tin. It is said that the pirates  
were under the command of a renegade Dutch  
officer, who was dismissed from the service of  
the Dutch government some years ago, under  
circumstances of peculiar disgrace. He fled to  
the Malayan prates, and married the daughter  
of one of their chiefs, and has since been active  
in training the pirates for service against his  
countrymen and their trade. The steamship  
Meropie has gone in search of the pirates.

From the Army.  
New Orleans dates to the 7th inst. have been  
received at New York, which contain a few ad-  
ditional particulars from the army.

Gen. Taylor was dispatching regulars to Cam-  
argo with all possible haste; likewise sending  
large supplies of munitions. The highest point  
on the river at which any of the Volunteer  
troops were stationed was at Lomita, between  
Barrita and Matamoros.

Gen. Worth had been ordered to lay out a  
camp for 10,000 men at Camargo, and establish  
a depot 60 miles from there on the road to Mon-  
terey.

The steamship Massachusetts (left) Brasco July  
21st, bound to New Orleans with volunteers.  
The ship Howard, of Savannah, from Liverpool  
via New York, went ashore at Nagge Head on  
the 30th ult. and is supposed to be a total loss—  
insured for \$8,000 in New York.

Dates from Havana have been received to the  
7th ult. One of the Mexican steamers was fitted  
out for England under British colors.

Great Storm in New Hampshire.  
On Friday last, according to the Nashua Tel-  
egraph there was a great storm combining, hail,  
rain, wind, and thunder and lightning. The  
damage by the blowing down of several build-  
ings, chimneys, fences, trees &c. and the break-  
ing of glass, is immense.

The large building used by the Nashua Man-  
ufacturing Company for the construction of  
their water wheels was blown down. Several  
men who had taken shelter in it, were more or  
less injured. Mr. Gordon Laidley had his leg  
broken in two places, and his hip, his stomach,  
and back so injured that his recovery is doubt-  
ful.

In Nashua alone at least 15,000 panes of glass  
were broken. The damage to gardens and fruit  
trees is very great, and many shade trees are  
badly injured, and some destroyed. The dam-  
age to crops, as far as the hail extended, must  
amount nearly to a perfect ruin.

The Health of the Troops.  
A letter from Barrita, Mexico, dated 26th ult.,  
says the officers and men of the regular service  
are generally enjoying tolerable health. The  
volunteers are suffering to a great extent with  
dysentery and fever, brought on by their own  
carelessness, their officers are not capable of tak-  
ing care of them, or even of themselves. Gen.  
Taylor has ordered to be erected at Point Isabel,  
a hospital, capable of accommodating 2000 men.  
The water at that point and at the Brazos river,  
but a sufficient quantity of rain water can be  
had for the sick only. It is reported that the  
volunteers between May a camp and Matamor-  
as, are dying off with the yellow fever. It has  
not made its appearance at Barrita yet, or on the  
Rio Grande.

Fearful Accident at Lynn.  
On Friday last the attic floor in a school  
house in Lynn being overloaded with wood, just  
as the largest part of the classes has been let out  
for recess fell in with a tremendous crash into  
the room below, burying the remaining child-  
ren (about forty) together with the teacher, Mr.  
Batchelder, and his assistants in the ruins. It  
was some time before all were extricated from  
their perilous situation, when it was found, al-  
though almost every one was bruised none were  
killed. At the crash happened the whole of the  
children were all in their places, in lamentable  
loss of life must have been unavoidable. One  
of the children was so much injured that its re-  
covery is doubtful.

The Journal of Commerce says, from  
present appearances, the Whigs will have 6  
majority in the Senate of North Carolina, and  
about 16 in the House. This insures two Whig  
Senators in Congress from that State.

STATE ELECTIONS.  
North Carolina.  
This State gives a Whig majority—Senate 9,  
House 17. Graham's majority is upwards of  
7000—so say the Richmond papers.

Indiana.  
Returns from this State show a small Whig  
majority on joint ballot.

Naval-Fatal Accident.  
A letter, dated Montevideo, June 6 says  
"The U. S. ship Plymouth is still here, and I  
regret to report a melancholy accident, which  
took place on the 2d ult. in the morning of  
the date the second cutter of that ship, on her  
way to the short for market, was upset by a  
heavy roller as she was near a point forming  
the harbor, although every assistance was ren-  
dered by the vessels that were near, five per-  
sons were drowned, and up to this date none  
of their bodies have been found.

This melancholy accident has cast a gloom  
over the beautiful and happy ship, the crew  
are very much affected, and the officers particu-  
larly so in this killing. The following are the  
names of those who perished: Henry Lincoln, ship's  
board, aged 26, Philadelphia; Raphael Gold-  
dolph, wardroom steward, aged 45, Leghorn;  
Samuel Beahan, seaman, aged 33, New Hanp-  
shire; John Neiss, seaman, aged 25, Massachusetts;  
and George Munroe, (1st class boy, ap-  
prentice) Providence, R. I.

Our administration says the U. S. Gazette  
is an exceedingly independent one, both of law  
and instructions. When it desires to do some-  
thing, it asks for a law to authorize it—but it  
will not ask for a law to authorize it to do what  
it can do out of its ideas, either with or without law—  
The N. Y. Courier and Inquirer, gives a very  
good illustration of this in the following:

Treasury Drafts. It will be remembered  
that about a fortnight since, Mr. Lewis, in the  
Senate of the United States, brought forward a  
bill authorizing the issue of Treasury drafts—  
This bill, after debate in which it was warmly  
and zealously opposed, among others by Mr. Benton,  
was rejected by a very decisive vote.

Yesterday, to our certain knowledge, treasury  
drafts of \$100, drawn upon the United States  
at New Orleans, and made payable to a paymaster  
in the army there, were circulating in Wall st.  
And they bore date in June last!

Now here is an angular state of things. Not  
only are these drafts thrown upon the public  
without authority, but in the face of an express  
denial of authority on the part of Congress—  
The question arises—and it may be one of seri-  
ous import hereafter—whether these drafts will  
be paid. Certainly not without an appropriation  
by Congress, and when that appropriation shall  
come to be made, we imagine an inquiry will  
be instituted into the authority by which they were  
issued.

Penobscot Expedition against Castine.  
To the Editor of the Whig and Courier.  
BANGOR, Aug. 13, 1846.  
DEAR SIR—Herewith I send you an interest-  
ing account of the Penobscot Expedition against  
Castine in 1779 which I found among the papers of  
the late Judge Schuch as communicated by Col.  
Brewer, and in the publication of which I think  
many of your readers will be pleased.

Yours respectfully  
E. L. HAWLIN

Substance of a statement of what took place in  
this part of the country during the invasion of the  
British troops, at Castine and the Penobscot Expe-  
dition in the late Revolutionary War as given by  
Col. Brewer in the form of a letter.

Early in the month of June 1779, Gen. Fran-  
cis McLean, who commanded the King's troops in  
Nova Scotia, entered Penobscot Bay with 600 men  
in transports escorted by three sloops, and took  
possession of the Peninsula (now called Castine) for-  
med by the waters of Penobscot Bay and the  
Majabogaquid River, which struck the inhabitants  
with terror especially the women and children—  
At this time provisions were very scarce, and the  
inhabitants almost destitute of arms and ammuni-  
tion. A meeting was called of the principal offi-  
cers to determine on defence or submission, at  
which it was concluded to send a committee to  
treat with the General, and myself (Col. Brew-  
er) and Capt. Smith of Marsh Bay were chosen.

We proceeded on our mission, and obtained assur-  
ance that, if the inhabitants would mind their busi-  
ness and be peaceable, they should not be disturbed  
in their person or property, but afterwards they  
were called upon to take the Oath of Allegiance,  
or of Neutrality. Nothing further occurs to my  
mind worthy of relating, till a few days before the  
American Fleet arrived in the Bay, when Capt.  
Smith and myself were again called upon by the  
people to wait upon Gen. McLean to transact cer-  
tain business, which we accomplished to our satis-  
faction and obtained our pass to return home. I  
then had a full view of their works. About four  
o'clock P. M. I observed a very rapid movement  
of the troops and told Capt. Smith it was time for  
us to be off. We proceeded immediately to our  
boat, and had just gotten from the shore, when the  
great rounds went, for no person to leave the Pe-  
ninsula. We continued our course with a small  
breeze up Penobscot River, when casting our eyes  
down the Bay we discovered a large fleet of ship-  
ping standing up and knew pretty well what it

must be, for myself and others had kept a birch  
canoe passing every few days from my house to  
Castine for information. We stood up the river  
about six miles, where we staid all night, but got  
little sleep for what we had seen and what  
we expected would take place. Next morning,  
July 26, we went down in our boat about three  
miles to make further discovery of the fleet, but  
the fog being so thick we could not see it. We  
then stood up the River to old Fort Point, there  
loaded and went back about half a mile when the  
fog cleared away we had a full view of the fleet,  
which had just got underway standing up with a  
small breeze in line of battle, as they passed dis-  
charged their guns at the British shipping they  
were in the river. This drew our attention for some  
time, but casting my eyes Westward I discovered  
under the bank, a number of whole boats full of  
armed men, and I told Capt. Smith it was no place  
for us. We started for our boat which we had  
reigned and were getting up our sails when the  
boats came up with us and ordered us to stand  
and who should it be, but my brother, (Col. John  
Brewer) who was sent with a detachment of sol-  
diers as an advance guard to be stationed at Pucks  
town to stop communication. He ordered us to get  
underway as soon as possible came on board  
with one of two of his men and we arrived at  
Buckstown about 5 o'clock P. M. Having station-  
ed his guard and taken some refreshments, he  
manned a boat and taking Capt. Smith and myself  
with him, set out to go on board of the fleet which  
on account of darkness and fog, we did not reach  
till after sunrise in the morning. W. went on  
board of Gen. Correll's vessel and being intro-  
duced by my brother, were very politely received by  
the General who, on being informed that Capt.  
Smith and myself had left the Penobscot about  
four o'clock on the 25th sent immediately for  
Commander Saltonstall to come on board. When  
he arrived my brother told them whatever infor-  
mation we should give them might be relied upon.  
We were then invited into the cabin. I told them  
at 4 o'clock as above stated, I viewed all their  
works and was in their Fort. That the Northern  
side next to the Cove was about four feet high, the  
Eastern and Western ends were something like  
a stone wall laid up sloping, from the back side to  
the front, there was but one sag and he ground  
not broken. On the back side the ditch was about  
three feet deep—the ends were sloping according  
to the height of the wall—not a platform laid nor  
a gun-carriage up to the Fort. I also told him,  
a part of the troops were stationed near the upper  
end on the bank, but there was no appearance  
of Artillery. That there was one six gun battery  
at Dice's Point (as it is called) and that was all  
they would have to contend with on the land—  
I told him how close there was a small battery be-  
ing on Cape Rozier. There was Capt. Maut's  
ship mounting 20 guns, and one other mounting 10  
which I thought lay nearly opposite to the Fort—  
General Correll seemed much pleased with the in-  
formation. I then told the Commander that being  
all the force he would have to meet, I thought that  
as the wind breezed up he might go in with his  
shipping, silence the two vessels and the six gun  
battery, and land the troops under cover of his own  
guns and in half an hour make every thing his  
own. In reply to which he wore up his long chin  
and said: You seem to be a d—n knowing about  
the matter! I am not going to risk my shipping in  
that d—n hole!

Capt. Smith and myself returned home,  
having received orders from my brother, then  
my Colonel to return immediately with half of  
my company, being then a Captain.

This order I obeyed, but my family not be-  
ing in a situation to leave, my men were put  
under the command of another Captain, and I  
returned home for one week, when I again re-  
turned to my post. Next morning we discov-  
ered a party of the British going down from  
the head of the Point, and supposing it to be  
their intention to come on the rear of us, I  
marched out my company to attack them, but  
we soon perceived their object to be fishing,  
which a few shot defeated, and they hurried  
back again. Nothing important appearing to  
be going on, I again returned home, and the  
next information I had, was from my brother,  
who came up in a boat double manned, said he  
did not think anything would be done, and  
was unwilling to leave his wife and effects—  
He staid about two hours, when he took his  
wife and best furniture, and returned down the  
river. His wife was landed at Castine, and his  
furniture was put on board the General's  
ship, which I afterwards saw on board of Capt.  
Moat's ship.

The next information was received from Dr.  
Downing, chief surgeon of the army, with  
whom I had formerly been acquainted. He ar-  
rived at my house on the morning of the 14th  
of Aug, with the sick and wounded Americans,  
and said the siege was raised and the fleet and  
army of the Americans between 3000 and 4000,  
were on their way up the river, followed by  
Sir George Collier with the British fleet. The  
Doctor stopped, dressed the wounded, got some  
refreshments and enquiring where would be the  
best place of safety for the men under his care,  
I directed him to May Treat's about two miles  
above navigation, where he landed and left  
them under the care of Dr. Herberd, leaving  
with him his medicine chest. Before night  
sight of the shipping, as were not taken, or de-  
stroyed below, appeared, which were blown up  
and burnt the next morning, and the troops took  
their flight into the woods.

The following is a list of the American fleet  
taken or destroyed in this unfortunate expedi-  
tion. The Warren 32 guns, Monmouth and  
Vengeance, 24 each, Putnam and Sally, 22  
each, Hampden and Hector, 20 each, Hunter  
and Black Prince, 18 each, Sky Rocket, 16,  
brigs Native, Defence, Hazard and Nancy, 16  
guns each, Delaware, Tyranicide and Providence,  
sloops, 14 each, Spring Bird, 12, and  
Rover 10, together with 24 sail of T transports,  
The Warren, Commodore Saltonstall was burnt  
at O. K. Point Cove, the Putnam and Ven-  
geance burnt opposite Hampden, the Hunter  
and Hampden were taken, the Sky Rocket was  
blown up near Fort-Point Ledge, the Spring  
Bird, was burnt, the Nancy and Rover were  
taken, one brig was burnt near Brigadier Is-  
land. The following vessels were destroyed at  
the head of navigation, opposite Bangor, viz—  
Ships Monmouth, Sally, Hector and Black  
Prince, were burnt and blown up. Brigs Haz-  
ard, Tyranicide and Delaware burnt, the sloop  
Providence blown up. Total, 4 ships 3 brigs,  
1 sloop and 3 transports. Of the whole fleet  
taken and destroyed were 10 ships, 13 brigs, 1  
sloop and 24 transports and store-ships, making  
46 vessels in the whole.

The Squadron commanded by Sir George  
Collier, consisted of the Reasonable, 64 guns,  
the Greyhound, Blande, Virginia, Camilla  
and Galatin, Frigates, and the others sloops of  
war.

[To be Concluded]

The Great Question—The Duty on Free-  
men.  
The question of slavery is assuming that im-  
portance in the minds of all thinking people,  
which the great and increasing encroachments  
of the slave power demand. Northern freemen  
behold the constant extension of slave territory  
and representation with alarm, and contemplate  
with indignation the multiplied instances in  
which the legislation, the money, and the mili-  
tary force of the National Government, have  
been unconsciously devoted to the defence  
and assistance of an institution which they ab-  
hor.

They remember that when our Constitution  
was framed, slavery was forever excluded, by  
solemn ordinance, from all the territory of the  
Union, except those States where it then existed  
—that it was the intention of the wise and good  
men of that day, to limit the institution to die  
out within those few States, and limits, uncon-  
nected with our National Government, leaving  
not our National character, and supported entire-  
ly by the State laws where it existed.

They remember, also, that since that time the  
slave States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas,  
Florida and Texas have been added to this Union  
by purchase or conquest in obedience to the  
demands of slaveholders, for the increase of the  
slave power, and without constitutional auth-  
ority. Ten Senators and thirteen representatives  
have been already introduced into our National  
Councils in this manner, to aid, by their votes,  
in establishing the perpetuity of slavery in this  
country.

They have beheld this increased and white  
slave power, (by the aid of treacherous North-  
ern representatives,) controlling the legislation  
(the patronage and the revenues, of the Nation-  
al Government)—suppressing the rights of petition,  
and destroying the freed in of speech—gazing  
the people of the North in their remonstrances  
against these perversions of the constitution, and  
spending their money by millions to capture  
lucrative slaves from the Indians and to pay for  
them when not captured. It cost the United  
States forty millions of dollars, in the Florida  
war, to capture or kill some 5000 fugitive slaves—  
or about eighty thousand dollars a piece, and  
the war was carried on for no other purpose, but  
to break up a place of refuge for runaway slaves,  
by driving out the Seminole Indians, and to re-  
cover those slaves who had already fled.

These things, we say, have been regarded  
with indignation by the people of the North but  
still with patient hope, that they would have an  
end. But the present aspect of national affairs  
has convinced them that the end is not yet, and  
that it will not come (I they continue in quiet  
submission), until the rights and interests of  
freedom in and of the free North are peacefully and  
finally subverted.

They beheld, in the far Southwest, a long ar-  
ray of military States, to be carved out of the  
conquered territory of a neighboring free Re-  
public, to be desecrated with slavery, and ad-  
mitted into the Union by Northern votes, to  
swell and complete the triumph of this Jugger  
nant of the Western Hemisphere.

Southern influence, Southern dictation and  
Southern measures, have been in the ascendant  
during the whole of the recent session of Con-  
gress. Never before were they so triumphant.  
The strength of the North and Texas has given  
slavery an absolute and independent control of  
the Senate, and in the House it has carried its  
ends by a partisan and most disgraceful coal-  
ition with northern men, and where they could  
not otherwise be obtained, a Southern President  
has interfered with his kingly veto or with the  
seductions of his official patronage.

These things are seen and felt, and we think  
will be acted upon by the people of the North—  
Freedom has yet the power of controlling one  
branch of the National Legislature, and her sons  
will not use it to execute a law which has given  
Congress an absolute and independent control of  
the Senate, and in the House it has carried its  
ends by a partisan and most disgraceful coal-  
ition with northern men, and where they could  
not otherwise be obtained, a Southern President  
has interfered with his kingly veto or with the  
seductions of his official patronage.

To do this, the friends of freedom must vote,  
as they vote, and must not be divided and  
selves to this course. They must unite alone  
against men who will not thus pledge them-  
selves, and must not suffer defeat by their own  
divisions.

Whigs, Liberty men, and Independent Dem-  
ocrats of Maine! This has become a prominent,  
a vital political question. Compromise your  
differences, here you hold the power—send  
freemen to Congress, and send men to the Leg-  
islature who will elect an uncompromising op-  
ponent of slavery to the U. S. Senate—Ken-  
nour.

It is said that when blackberries are green they  
are red.

TEMPLE OF HONOR  
A special meeting of the Eleusian Temple of  
Honor No. 2 will be held to-morrow (Thursday)  
evening at 8 o'clock at Cynosure Hall. A general  
conference will be held and other exercises ap-  
propriate to the occasion performed.

Per order, A. H. ROBERTS, W. R.  
CYNOSURE DIVISION, No. 11.  
THERE will be a meeting of the Division at  
Cynosure Hall on Wednesday evening, Aug. 19,  
being the anniversary of its organization. Ad-  
dress will be delivered and other exercises ap-  
propriate to the occasion performed.

The members of Crescent Division, No. 29, and  
all others connected with the order are invited to  
be present. Per order Com. Arrangement  
Aug. 18

MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.  
MEMBERS of the Association are notified that  
tickets for the Triennial Festival, on the 21st inst.  
when the Association will make an Excursion to  
Castine, are now ready for delivery at the shop of  
Messrs. Lyon & Leighton, where members are re-  
quested to call and procure them. The fact has been  
necessarily arrangements for the dinner may be  
made in season. Per order,  
Aug. 12 J. H. LANDER, Sec'y.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.  
The undersigned and authenticating office of Dr. W.  
Stear's Balsam of Wild Cherry, will all the persons for  
which it is recommended, using many cases after the  
style of the best physicians was unsatisfactory has effected a  
large and increasing demand for it. This fact has been  
discovered by several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to  
join of spurious mixtures, of similar name and appear-  
ance, for the purpose of obtaining the same name and ap-  
pearance of the genuine Balsam. The undersigned has caused  
of Wild Cherry, Balsam of Spikenard, and Balsam of  
Camphor, &c. Another, Western Balsam of Wild  
Cherry, imitating the name, and forging certificates to  
improve the name of the true Balsam. Dr. Stear's Bal-  
sam of Wild Cherry is the only genuine. The rest merely  
imitate the name of the original, while they possess none  
of its virtues.

Look well to the marks of the Genuine  
Genuine Balsam is put up in bottles with the  
words "Dr. Stear's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philadel-  
phia" in the glass, each bottle bearing a label on the  
front with the signature of Dr. Stear, and the words "Dr.  
Stear's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philadelphia" in the glass.  
This will be evidence of the genuine Balsam. The undersigned  
has caused of Wild Cherry, Balsam of Spikenard, and Balsam  
of Camphor, &c. Another, Western Balsam of Wild  
Cherry, imitating the name, and forging certificates to  
improve the name of the true Balsam. Dr. Stear's Bal-  
sam of Wild Cherry is the only genuine. The rest merely  
imitate the name of the original, while they possess none  
of its virtues.

Worms! Worms!—Comstock's Vermifuge.  
This remedy for worms is one of the most extraordi-  
nary ever used. It is especially efficacious in all sorts  
of children and adults.

Thousands perish by worms, while the real cause be-  
ing known. Some other reason is assigned for their  
sickness until too late to cure the true cause.  
That which is the responsibility then, rests upon the  
parent who does not know, and the doctor who does not  
understand the complaint which is destroying those pre-  
cious flowers of life—the children.

What should be done? The answer is, to use  
Comstock's Vermifuge. It is a simple, safe, and  
effective remedy, and it is the only one that will  
cure the worms, and it is the only one that will  
not harm the child.

The answer is plain. Give this Vermifuge, which will  
be sure to do good, if they have no worms, and if they  
have it will destroy and eradicate with a certainty and  
precision.

It cannot harm the weak, the infirm, or the strongest  
adult. There is no mercury or mineral in it. Mercury  
is a base and dangerous remedy, and it is the only one  
that will cure the worms, and it is the only one that will  
not harm the child.

The answer is plain. Give this Vermifuge, which will  
be sure to do good, if they have no worms, and if they  
have it will destroy and eradicate with a certainty and  
precision.

For sale in Bangor by G. W. LADD, HALL &  
YOUNG, and by J. H. LANDER & BROWN  
Aug. 12 d. w. w.

Steel Pens.  
FOR sale cheap by  
Aug. 12 J. N. DAVIS

WM. V. B. PALMER, is a General Agent in  
the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia,  
and Baltimore for Newspapers and Advertising there-  
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No. 69 Pine St.  
BALTIMORE—S. E. corner of Baltimore and  
Calvert sts.

PORT OF BANGOR.  
ARRIVED  
18th. Sch. Express, Parker, Boston  
Brandywine, Wentworth do.  
18th. Sch. Express, Parker, Boston  
Brandywine, Wentworth do.  
18th. Sch. Express, Parker, Boston  
Brandywine, Wentworth do.

JOHN AND FLOUR.  
THIS DAY Aug. 19 at 11 o'clock A. M.  
Shuman's Wharf, on board ship Diamond,







